

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, - - - - EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, April 25, 1867.

THE COUNTY SEAT ISSUE.

The time is drawing near for the important election on the location of the County Seat to come off; and it is time that all persons were deciding what course to pursue. We have preferred White Cloud as the point for location, and should have continued to advocate her claims, if there was the remotest chance for success. But the developments of the past few days have shown conclusively that the vote of Iowa Township can be united neither upon White Cloud nor any other town in this Township. When we consider that the central, the eastern, and the southern part of the County each have a competing point, and that the vote of the northern part cannot be united upon a northern point, we shall only render ourselves ridiculous by making the race. If we look closely, we shall see that the only persons in other parts of the County who encourage us to run, are those who would not otherwise expect us to vote for them, and therefore desire to see us waste our vote, rather than to throw it for some one of their rivals. Much as we would have liked to secure the location here, we cannot say that it would have been just to the whole County; and as we cannot secure it at the place most convenient to ourselves, it is our duty to do the next best thing, by assisting to locate it at the best available point for ourselves, and all other parts of the County. We should not persist in frittering away our influence, until we reach a point where our vote will have no weight, and will become a matter of indifference to all parties. We should, then, endeavor to unite our vote upon some one point, and decide the question at the first election, thus avoiding the heavy expense of a second one. We cannot see the propriety of the policy proposed by some, of staving the decision off to a second election, when the final result must be the selection of some other town than our own, with a double expense to the people.

Estimating the foregoing views of the question, we have determined upon our course, individually, and mean to give our reasons therefor; and we think we can convince all reasonable men, (if they are not already of the same mind,) that our course is the best one. We intend to vote, and do what we can to induce others to vote, to locate the County Seat permanently at Troy, where it now is. We, in common with many others, have had our objections to Troy; but the location at any of the rival towns would create grater ones. The matter of Taxes is what will have the greatest influence on the voters; and in a pecuniary point of view let us consider it.

The only pecuniary advantage to be secured by a removal, that we have yet heard of, has been urged by Watheua, which is the leading rival of Troy for the location, and which commenced the agitation of the question. That is the item of firewood! They claim that wood costs, at Troy, not less than \$7 per cord, while at Watheua, the best can be had for \$3; and that on this item alone, the County would in a few years save the cost of new County buildings. We venture to say that fewer cords of good wood are sold at Watheua for \$3 per cord, than there are for \$5; for it hardly looks reasonable, that under the very shadow of St. Joseph, where wood sells at \$10 and upward, it can be had for \$3. Admitting that wood costs \$7 at Troy, and \$3 at Watheua, and that the County consumes 100 cords per year, which is a very high estimate—perhaps more than double the usual amount. Here, then, we have a saving of \$400 to the County, by removing the County Seat to Watheua—and it is the only solitary item on which a reduction of expenses is proposed.

Now, let us take the other side. We will apply it only to Iowa Township, but the same will apply to all the balance of the County, except to those parts in the immediate neighborhood of Watheua. We of the northern part of the County have heretofore objected to Troy as the County Seat, almost wholly upon the ground that it was so far distant. If we objected to travelling from fifteen to twenty miles to the County Seat, would we not be setting like lunatics in endeavoring to remedy the matter by removing the County Seat eight or ten miles further away? We, of this part of the County, can now manage, with due energy, to go to Troy, transact our little County business, and return home the same day. By going to Watheua, this could not possibly be done. It would be necessary to remain over night; and then it would require the bulk of the next day to reach home. Every man who went to the County Seat from Iowa Township, would thus be put to the additional expense of a couple of dollars for hotel bill and stabling; he would lose an extra day's time, which to a majority of men would amount to a couple of dollars more; and if compelled to hire a conveyance, the additional day's expense would be still further increased. Every time an Iowa Township man went to the County Seat, his average additional expense would be at least \$5. We have at least 500 men

in Iowa Township, most of whom have to go to the County Seat at least once a year, and many of them, from three and four to a dozen times. Iowa Township alone would be at an additional expense of more than \$2,000 a year, simply in visiting the County Seat—consequently, this Township alone would pay five or six times the amount that would be saved in firewood. Make similar calculations on other Township, and we will find that the additional cost to the people of the County, in a single year, in travelling expenses alone, before paying a cent of their taxes, would more than pay for new County buildings, with firewood thrown in!

Two of the terms of the Court in this County, occur in the months of March and December—about the two most disagreeable months in the year. From the manner in which every one tries to avoid obeying a summons, it may be judged that the trip is not a desirable one. In these blustering freezing months, after riding for twenty miles over the bleak prairie, becoming chilled through, and cursing his bad luck at every step, a man is thankful to find a stopping place, without being compelled to travel eight or ten miles farther, over the worst road in the County. Instead of considering it a blessing to have the County Seat ten miles farther east or south, each man would almost prefer to purchase a cord of wood at his own expense, and leave the County Seat where it is. We may also mention that the school money is ready for the Districts in the middle of the winter, the schools are all in operation, and the teachers want their pay. It becomes necessary for the District Treasurers to go to the County Seat to draw the money; and the Treasurers generally know that this is a sort of gratuity, which they usually do for nothing, and pay their own expenses. Under all the circumstances, persons who have been school officers, can scarcely be convinced of the advantage of sending the County Seat farther away.

Look at the increase of public expenses that would arise from locating the County Seat at one side of the County, distant from every other side of the County, instead of in the centre, at an equal distance from all sides. The sheriff's mileage for his various services; mileage of witnesses and jurors; a thousand other incidents, would increase our expenses and taxes enormously.

It comes with a bad grace from men to talk about saving a few hundred dollars per year for wood, when they are endeavoring to accomplish an object which will double all the other expenses. When we talk about the cost of wood, and necessary County expenses, let us not lose sight of the gigantic schemes which are constantly set on foot to fleece the County for the benefit of a few individuals. As a single item, we may mention this unnecessary County Seat election, which will cost the County at least \$1,000; and if a second election is necessary, \$2,000—or five times as much as Watheua proposes to save to the County, in firewood, per year.

A hobby that is dwelt upon extensively by two competing points, is the importance of building up a large commercial city in the County, where farmers may sell their produce, and have it shipped cheaply, and where men may purchase goods while in town on County business. Now, we rejoice in all the prosperity that Watheua and Doniphan enjoy, and hope it may increase; nor do we blame them for putting in their "best legs." But they are indulging in a vast amount of nonsense. The people of the various localities in the County are not so anxious to build up a large city in some other locality; and we do not believe that a man in White Cloud, Iowa Point or Doniphan can appreciate the advantage of voting for Watheua, in order that he may purchase dry goods and groceries there, when he goes to transact County business. We doubt whether Mr. Bailey, Mr. Brenner, or Mr. Lane, would purchase a single yard of calico at Watheua, if they went there a dozen times a year to pay taxes! White Cloud, Iowa Point, Bellefont, and Palermo, are on the River, as well as Doniphan; and steamboats can take produce from these points as well. Atchison has the same river that Doniphan has, with the additional advantage of railroads; yet the location of the County Seat there has not made her so large that she has no more ground to build on. As to Watheua making a great commercial emporium, how she intends to go about it, is more than we can imagine. We were under the impression that a commercial city required either railroads or shipping. Watheua has no railroad, and is three or four miles from the river; and she is in sight of St. Joseph, which is a commercial city, and will always overshadow her. In short, the idea seems so supremely ridiculous, that there are three or four towns ready to "burst forth into commercial emporiums, just as soon as they can secure the paltry pickings afforded by a County Seat! Of what kind of stuff are commercial emporiums in Kansas made?

We have heard it urged against Troy that she is a Border Ruffian creation; and that there is a set of men hanging about the place, who do nothing but pick up public crumbs, and live at the expense of the people. We suppose these were not really intended for arguments, but merely to fill in with. If Troy was

created by Border Ruffians, so was Doniphan County, and most of the towns in it. Troy was once badly Border Ruffian; but she has purged herself of them, and is now as loyal as any town in the State. This should be a mark in her favor, instead of her discredit. As to the hangars-on and leeches, we would inquire whether any one knows of a County Seat that does not possess them? They are congregated in every County Seat and State Capital. Remove the County Seat, and they will follow.

We now come to an issue which, at one stage of the question, had more weight in this part of the County than anything else. The people of White Cloud, Iowa Point and Highland have all been solicited to vote for Watheua or Doniphan, with the promise, that if they then would ask to be cut off from the County, because the County Seat was so far from them, the friends of the new County Seat would favor the measure, and that then these three towns could fight among themselves for the County Seat of some other County—which would be Brown, we presume. They would cut off a portion of the South-eastern corner of Brown, and attach it to Doniphan, and would give Brown the bulk of Iowa Township, and let it "go for" the County Seat of Brown. This would all be done, as a matter of course, without consulting Brown County, or anybody else. Now, let us assure our people, that all talk on that subject is a waste of breath. The change will not and cannot be made, and it is useless to nurse the idea, and to be influenced by it. The Constitution prohibits the formation of new Counties, or the cutting down of old ones, to a less area than 432 square miles. Doniphan contains less than that now; and all technical quibbles to get over that objection, or all attempts to make the County larger by including the Missouri River, will avail nothing. The scheme of taking from Brown at one end, and giving to her at the other, cannot be accomplished without the consent of Brown, which cannot be obtained. She will never consent to be dismembered, or to have her fair proportions marred, for the accommodation of a few men in an adjoining County—particularly when she is told, before-hand, that this is done for the purpose of permitting two or three towns to disturb her County Seat question—a question, by the way, which has been settled by a vote of the people, and under the present law, cannot be re-opened; so that our people would go off on a wild-goose chase. This County line business is the most difficult thing that can be brought before a Legislature. It is almost impossible to change County lines, even when the people of both Counties are agreed to it. There are other considerations involved in it, than the simple change of a surveyed line. The first Free State Legislature attempted to alter the County lines established by the odious Border Ruffian Legislature, and utterly failed. When the machinery of Township, school, and other organizations is set in motion, titles recorded, and all the minutiae of a County organization woven together, it is no trivial cause that can accomplish a change. We therefore warn our people against being deceived by such promises and inducements. If we vote to remove the County Seat farther from us, with any such expectations, we will be left out in the cold, and will be laughed at for being such dupes.

It is an excellent rule to "let well enough alone." Our present location of County Seat may not be well enough for us; but any change that can be made will be worse for us. We cannot see it in any other light, but that it is the interest and duty of every voter in Iowa Township, and in the western and southern part of the County, to vote in favor of the County Seat remaining at Troy. Our vote cannot possibly be united upon any town nearer to us; and by dividing our vote, we only postpone the question, and continue the uncertainty and wrangling for a time longer. Let every man think over it, make his own estimate of loss and gain, and then act as his common sense dictates.

Since the above was written, we have received an article from Troy, which we print elsewhere. It contains many of the ideas embraced in the foregoing; but truth cannot suffer by being twice told.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—**ULCERATED LEGS.**—Numerous individuals, who were for many years afflicted with old cancerous sores or ulcers on the legs, and had failed to procure a remedy either from private practice or public hospitals, have been speedily cured by a short course of these invaluable medicines. In all diseases of this nature the united action of the Pills and Ointment is required. Sold by all Druggists.

FOUND.—Sometimes about the beginning of the present month, a lady's small willow work-basket was found about three miles west of here, on the Hiawatha road. The basket contained some articles of baby's clothing, and a number of trinkets. It can be had, by calling on Stephen Pryor, in Brown County.

LOWER SAW MILL.—In the great run for Lumber, Taylor & Orton are receiving their full share of the custom. Those who have tested the advantages of straight, smooth lumber, and know where they can invariably obtain it, generally remember the place.

A LIBERAL PROPOSITION.—The new and beautiful edition of Webster's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary, with 8,000 engravings, besides a number of other valuable Premiums, will be given by the proprietors of The Sunday School Times to any one who will solicit subscribers to their paper. The Columbia Republican says, "One dollar and a half cannot be invested to better advantage in any family, or by any teacher, than in subscribing for this paper. It is full of original matter, and we cannot speak of it in too high terms of commendation." A Descriptive List of a number of attractive works that are to be given as Premiums, also sample copies of the paper, will be sent free on application to the publishers of The Sunday School Times, Philadelphia.

A MATTER OF DUTY.—It is the solemn duty of every grocer to refrain from selling to his customers an article for food which he knows is positively injurious to the health, and he is deprived of all excuse for so doing when a better article for the purpose can be readily obtained at the same cost. Now the Best Chemical Saleratus, made by D. B. De Land & Co., can always be had, and this is known to be pure, and free from all deleterious matter. No grocer who regards the welfare of his customers will fail to keep it.

A recent number of the Reporter boasted that the people of Watheua were busy from "early morn to dewy eve," and, according to the very next item, some of them must also be busy from "dewy eve to early morn," for it says burglaries and robberies are almost nightly committed, and expresses the opinion that hanging will soon have to commence. We would suggest that the hanging be deferred until after the 21st of May, or it may greatly lessen your vote for County Seat.

DONIPHAN.—The citizens of Doniphan have issued a circular, setting forth the claims of that town for the County Seat. We give it a place in our columns, this week. It is rather profuse in its statements of advantages, and we might justly dispute some of them; but in a case like the present one, where every town is putting forth its best efforts, a little exaggeration is allowable.

The river still continues on the rise. The low bottoms are all overflowed, and if the rise continues much longer, the higher bottoms will likewise be inundated. There are unusually heavy bodies of snow in the mountains, and if the present rise is any indication of what the June rise will be, the denizens of the lowlands had better be putting their houses in order.

KILLED IN A WELL.—An Irishman in Wolf River Township, named John Barlow, was, on last Thursday, engaged in walling a well for Wm. J. Orem, when, by some accident, a quantity of rock was precipitated from the top, falling on him, and injuring him so badly, that he died in a few minutes.

Messrs. A. & G. Brenner, of Doniphan, have established a branch of their house at Iowa Point, and will engage in the purchase of Grain and Produce. This is a business they have carried on extensively for some years past, and are well known to the farmers of Northern Kansas, as liberal and honorable dealers.

We had thought last year was the prize season for the lumber business of White Cloud; but present indications are that this season will eclipse it. Our streets are almost constantly thronged with lumber teams, and the roads leading to town are alive with them.

The steamer Jennie Lewis, having on board a full battery of artillery, for service in the upper country, lay at our levee, on Saturday night; and on Sunday morning, the men rode out their horses for exercise. A finer lot of horses we have never seen.

We are happy to learn that our friend, Gottfried C. M. Dunsedechon, of Hiawatha, is again married. He was divorced from his cruel Wilhelmias, only at the April term of the court. We hope he has got a fiancé, this time, that won't abuse him.

The grasshoppers are now hatching out by the millions. At present they are about the size and color of flies. The farmers are becoming frightened. Let them have a care not to be "worse scared than hurt."

While the people of Kansas are troubled about the grasshoppers, and thinking they may be compelled to ask their friends abroad for bread, the Woman's Rights Association have sent them a Stone.

Bad Breath is often one of the attendants of a disordered stomach, and may be speedily obviated by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. By removing the cause, the effect is removed. Our druggists all sell it.

The wages paid "star" clowns varies slightly. Dan Rice receives \$25,000 for the present season. Andrew Johnson receives but \$25,000 for a whole year.

The machinery for a Planing Mill at this place, was loaded on our levee, on Monday morning. The mill will soon be put in operation.

Two distinct and severe shocks of an earthquake were felt here, Wednesday afternoon, as we went to press.

TO THE VOTERS OF DONIPHAN COUNTY.

At the April meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Doniphan County, the Board submitted the question of the location of the County Seat to the voters of the County, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of May next. This election was ordered upon a petition got up, circulated, and presented to the Board, by citizens of the town of Watheua. Upon that petition were the names of about thirteen hundred and fifty persons.

It might be supposed, so many names appearing upon the petition, that the people of the County were dissatisfied with the location of the County Seat, and desired its removal to some other point; but it is due to those unacquainted with the facts, that it should be known that many of these names were procured to the petition under the false representation that the County Seat never had been located, and many other names were forged. Nearly one-half of the names upon the petitions were in the hand-writing of the persons who circulated them. Men were approached by the canvassers for the petition, with this question: "Do you wish to sign a petition for a vote upon the location of the County Seat?" "No; I am in favor of its remaining at Troy." Then, says the canvasser: "I'll put your name down for Troy!"—and would sign the individual's name to a petition for a vote for the location of the County Seat. Was this anything short of forgery?

It should be known, too, that the law under which this election was sought, was entirely ignored by those who got up and circulated the petition. The statute upon the subject provides that "When any number of legal voters of any County in this State, equal to three-fifths of the whole number of votes cast at the last general election in said County, shall petition the Board of County Commissioners of said County for the removal or location of the Seat of Justice, the County Commissioners shall cause an election." &c. What was desired by the petitioners, was a removal of the County Seat. The County Seat had been located, the same as the County lines of Doniphan County had been established. The petitions read as follows:

"To the Honorable, the County Commissioners of Doniphan County, State of Kansas: We, the undersigned, voters of Doniphan County, pray your Honorable Body to order an election for the location of the County Seat of this County, as provided by law."

They should have petitioned for a removal of the County Seat. Had they done this, their petition would have shown to what point the petitioners desired the County Seat removed. But the getters up of this scheme dared not present such a petition to the voters of the County. They very well knew that only those living in the neighborhood of their town would have signed such a petition, and that two-thirds of the voters of the County would have driven from their presence the men who should have presented to them a petition for the removal of the County Seat to Watheua. "Would the citizens of Wayne, Wolf River, and Iowa Townships, have signed such a petition? Not one of them."

But the question of the location of the County Seat is submitted to the voters of the County, and the question is presented, how are the people of the County to be benefited by a removal? The County Seat is located near the center of the County—the exact geographical center being three miles west of Troy. It is located best to accommodate remote parts of the County. To this point citizens from all parts of the County can go, and return to their homes the same day. Can this be said of Watheua, or any town in the County on the River? Do the citizens of Wayne, Wolf River and Iowa Townships desire the County Seat removed nine miles farther from them?

There is, in fact, but one argument used why the County Seat should be removed from Troy to Watheua: "Wood is so high at Troy." It was stated, not long ago, by a man from Watheua, that the County would save, in ten years, if the County Seat was removed from Troy to Watheua, in the item of wood alone, enough, twice over, to erect the necessary public buildings in the County. It has been asserted, too, that it cost the County as high as two thousand dollars per year for wood. All such statements are made without any regard to truth. Wood in Troy has never been as high as during the past two winters. The past winter, J. O. Williams had the contract to furnish the County with wood, for which he was to receive two hundred dollars. On the 12th day of March, the day on which the Court House burned, he completed his contract; and of the wood he furnished the County, there was then remaining five cords. The County afterwards furnished a few loads more. The same gentleman offers to bind himself to furnish the County with wood for the next ten years, for \$290 per year. How much could be saved the County, if the County Seat were removed to Watheua? Not \$50 per year.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed throughout the County, with County officers and high taxes; and hence the removal of the County Seat is desired. We ask, Who elects the County officers? Does the town of Troy? Who has control of the County finances, and who levies the County taxes? The Board of County Commissioners; and it is a singular fact, that since the organization of the County, a member of the County Board was never elected from Troy. At present, a citizen of Iowa Township, one of Washington, and one of Wayne, compose the Board of County Commissioners. Another argument urged why the County Seat should be removed to Watheua, or some point on the River, is: "There is no large town in the County. We want a large town, where the trade of the County will centre." No one doubts that it would be of benefit to the County if there was a large town—a city—in it. In cities there is capital, and that will contribute its proportion of taxes. But who can say that Watheua possesses the advantages such as will make it a city, although every ox-trail that leads in St. Joseph for the west, passes through the town? Or, is there any other town in

the County, that relies on the trade of the County, likely to centre its business at that point? Is not Doniphan County so situated, that its trade cannot be centred at any one point? If Watheua was a large town, or even had the County Seat, would it be a market for Wayne, Wolf River, or Iowa Township? Or, if there was a large city in Iowa Township, would it secure the trade of Burr Oak, Washington, Marion, or Wayne Township? Or, would it be possible for a town in Wayne to secure the trade of Washington, Marion, or Iowa Township? Is it not one of the great advantages of Doniphan County, that the farmers of the County are not tributary to any one town, but have a market and shipping point at their very doors? And has not this fact made Doniphan County the most agricultural wealth, in the State? But how can it be shown that the County Seat would make a large town, if it was located on one side of the County? It might help hotels of the town, as every person who should go to the town from a remote part of the County, would be likely to stop all night there, and thus be compelled to pay a hotel bill. St. Joseph was a large town, when the County Seat of Buchanan County was at Sparta. So was Leavenworth, when the County Seat of that County was at Delaware. When these shall be a town in Doniphan County, on one side of the County, so large as to control the elections, then that town will secure the County Seat.

The considerations which will, no doubt, weigh greatly with the people of the County, in voting for the location of the County Seat, will be saving of taxes, money, time. Can there be any doubt that if the County Seat should be removed to a point on one side of the County, and public buildings erected without cost to the County, she would be greatly the loser? Who can estimate the additional expense of mileage of officers, witnesses and jurors; the increased number of days for which jurors and witnesses would have to be paid for their attendance upon courts; the additional loss of time (and time is money) to the citizens, in going to and returning from the County Seat? We venture to say that the cost of the erection of public buildings would, in view of this, sink into insignificance.

There is another consideration which must control the action of candid men in every part of the County, upon this question of the removal of the County Seat from the centre of the County: it is the question of right—justice. Would it be right to remove the County Seat to Watheua, twenty to thirty miles from the citizens of Wayne, Wolf River and Iowa Townships? Would it be just to the citizens of Burr Oak, Washington, Iowa, and parts of Centre and Wolf River, to remove it to some point in Wayne Township? Candid men, men not interested in corner lot speculations, will consider this.

There is yet another consideration about the removal of the County Seat from Troy, that should be weighed by the voters of the County. The County Seat was located at Troy twelve years ago, when the land upon which it was located was public land, which was afterward pre-empted by Doniphan County, under an Act of Congress which provides: "That when an organized County or Parish shall permanently locate their County Seat upon a quarter section of public land, that County or Parish shall have the right to pre-empt the same; and the County, after selecting two acres upon which to erect County Buildings, shall sell the balance, and the sum arising from the sale shall be appropriated to the erection of public buildings thereon." Doniphan County reserved a square for County buildings, and sold to citizens here most of the lots in the town, some being still owned by the County. For these lots, there has been paid into the County Treasury near seven thousand dollars. Is it right, that after citizens of Troy have purchased these lots of the County, improved them, and thus aided the County in selling the balance, and did this upon the faith of the County that Troy was to be the permanent Seat of Justice, to remove the County Seat to some other town, for the benefit of speculators, and for no other apparent purpose?

Citizens of the County: Do your interests or your convenience demand the removal of the County Seat from its central location? Have not designing men sought to take advantage of the unfortunate circumstance of the burning of the Court House, to secure its removal? The citizens of Troy have offered to relieve the County of the embarrassment and cost of rebuilding the Court House, by building at their own expense, with aid of the Insurance Company, a better building in the centre of the Public Square; which proposition, we regret to say, the County Board has, as yet, refused to accept.

Troy, April 20th, 1867.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners of Doniphan County.
Troy, April 22nd, 1867.

This day came citizens of Troy, individuals who had, at the April meeting of the Board, presented their petition, praying that the Board would permit the erection of a better Court House in the centre of the Public Square, and made to the Board, for the erection of a Court House in Troy, the following proposition:

That the Board permit said petitioners to collect from the Insurance Company the money due the County; that the petitioners would execute to the Board a good and satisfactory bond for the erection of a Court House, of the dimensions and specifications of the Atchison Court House; that they would further bind themselves, in the event of the removal of the County Seat to some other point, to pay the County the sum of four thousand dollars—the full amount of the insurance.

Which proposition was by the Board rejected.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the record of the proceedings had in the above matter, by the County Board.

CHARLES RAPPLEY, Clerk.

REMARKS.—Roback's "Blood Pills" are made both plain and sugar coated, and so thickly coated as to make them perfectly tasteless, thus doing away with the objection most persons have to swallowing a pill. The sugar coating does not lessen their action, as it readily dissolves in the stomach.

To the People of Doniphan County.

DONIPHAN, KANSAS, April 10, 1867.
FELLOW-CITIZENS:—
The question of the removal of the County Seat is now before us; fourteen hundred and fifty voters of the County, by their petition to the County Board, imperatively demanding a vote upon this question, have thus virtually declared their dissatisfaction with its present location. Hence our County Board could do nothing less than order an election.

It is well understood that Doniphan, Troy, Watheua, White Cloud, and perhaps Iowa Point, will be competitors for public favor. The last named two points will not likely be long spoken of as competing, since either of them would suit much better as the Seat of Justice of some other County.

This is a question of no ordinary importance to the Tax payers of this already overtaxed community; and the citizens of Doniphan City, are more than anxious, now that the subject is up, to have a hearing; hoping that a few good reasons why the County Seat should be located in this place, will not be overlooked by an intelligent people.

As Doniphan City is on the river, and decidedly the best natural point for building a City in Kansas, north of Leavenworth, we think it the most eligible for the County Seat; and as no intelligent man can but see the great benefit to be derived from a large business place in his County, we can but hope all such will act with us in this contingency.

Think, for a moment, fellow-citizens, of what the Counties of Atchison, Leavenworth, and Buchanan, would have been without their respective cities, and then think of what Doniphan County soon would be, similarly favored. Each of these Counties placed its County Seat on the river, and cities sprung into life and being. May we not do the same? Do this, and men of capital will come into our midst, and help build up, beautifully, and develop both town and country.

Every dollar that is brought into the County, will be two cents in the public Treasury, ultimately reducing the taxes on all.

That we have every hope for such a future, and every facility, for trade and commerce, let facts speak to an intelligent people:

We buy more grain, more hemp, more pork, and in short, more of the products of the country, than all the other trading points in the County put together, because we have better facilities for shipping, as each and every passing steamer will freight with us at less rates than at any other point. Hence we can afford to pay, and do pay more for produce, than can be paid elsewhere. This being the natural outlet for all products south of Wolf River, give us the County Seat, and we will make this a market second to none this high up the river; and we have no land transportation and ferry charges to pay, this sum is saved to the farmer; for it is from him, and out of his pocket, it must ultimately come.

We think the great benefit to be derived from having our County Seat on the river, is not alone in the increased County income, and the material wealth of said city and County; but it is, to a great extent, in the facilities and certainty of business. A farmer in the remote edge of the County can take a load of produce for himself or neighbor, attend to his County business, and the net profits over and above what he would receive elsewhere, will pay all expenses.

But above all, and over all, we will relieve the County of all taxes for Court House Buildings, provided you will locate the County Seat at our city. Do this, and we will build as fine a Court House as there is in the State, and donate the same to the County, thereby saving not less than twelve or fifteen thousand dollars direct taxes to the County for said buildings, and all additional sums for collecting or disbursing the same.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we will say to you, that wise men act on mature reflection. "Go, ponder these things in your heart."

That the County Seat will be moved, is more than likely; that the interest of our people will be subserved thereby, depends greatly upon its future location; hence it behooves us to think twice before acting on this important question.

We present these facts for your consideration; and without disparaging other points, we maintain that Doniphan City is PRE-EMINENTLY SUPERIOR to any other spoken of.

Believing that your interest and ours are one and the same, we submit the question, and await your verdict.

H. W. HUDNALL,

In behalf of the Citizens of Doniphan.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and **JANAEVA'S ROSE WARM CURE** secret and delicate cures for all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant to taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

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HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame, and cleanses the blood. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is admitted, no consumption, insanity or epilepsy the end.

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THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use **HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU**.